

receiving a second portion of the program content wherein the second portion of the program content is encrypted using the first encryption key; and

decrypting the second portion of the program content using the first encryption key.

41. (New) The computer-readable medium as described in claim 40 and further comprising computer-executable code operable for performing:

prompting a user with an offer to purchase said second portion of said program content.

#### INTERVIEW

Applicant thanks the Examiner and his Supervisor for granting the interview on June 15, 2005. In addition to discussing the issues outlined in the Applicant Initiated Interview Request Form, the Examiner and Applicant's Representative discussed the prompting of a user to purchase the program content.

Doerr et al.'s preview is like an advertisement. This advertisement does not expressly contain an offer to sell anything. It merely informs the user of the availability of a product or movie. Claims 6, 21, 31 and 33 were amended to include this distinction as discussed.

Finally, during the interview the Examiner and his Supervisor agreed that Nakamura (U.S. Patent 5,159,633) was not applicable to the proposed amended claims.

REMARKS

In the Office Action mailed March 13, 2005, the Examiner rejected claims 4-5, 7-9, 19-20 and 22-24 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,159,633 to Nakamura; claims 14 and 29 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,949,411 to Doerr et al.; claims 6, 10-13, 21 and 25-28 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious to U.S. Patent No. 5,159,633 to Nakamura in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,949,411 to Doerr.

The Examiner asserts that Nakamura teaches transmitting a changed key (second key) and transmitting portions [of] data in column 3, lines 16-29. This citation in Nakamura does not apply to the claims as presently amended. Nakamura teaches using a single key to encrypt a communication and then abandoning that key after the communication has been completed. See column 3, lines 16-29. In other words, a single communication session is encrypted using a single key. Nakamura does not teach changing encryption keys, either from one to another or from not having one to using one, in the multicasting of a program content such as a movie. As noted previously, this reference is not applicable to the amended claims.

Also, the Examiner has mischaracterized the teachings of Doerr et al. In support of the rejections under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) the Examiner asserts that Doerr et al. discloses prompting the user to preview the movie which in turn is related to prompting the user to purchase the movie. There is simply no support in Doerr et al. for this relationship. In fact, Doerr et al. describe the use of their invention in a kiosk (see, for example column 2, lines 37-41). Nowhere in Doerr et al. is there a description of delivering the entire movie to the user via the kiosk. Without delivery of the entire movie to the user there is no


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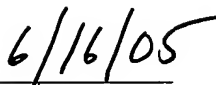
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purchasing of the movie by the user and thus no prompting of the user to purchase the movie.

Respectfully submitted,

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